

THE GLOBE CLOTHING CO.

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Is The Only Retail Clothing House Manufacturing
Their Own Clothing

SHOES, GENTS FURNISHINGS, HATS

Best Line Of Union Made Goods In Knoxville

See Us Before You Buy. We Can Assure

You That You Will Be Satisfied

With The Great Bargains That We Offer



JOHN A. DUNCAN

Candidate For The Republican Nomination For
County Judge Of Knox County

Mr. John A. Duncan announces his candidacy for the republican nomination for county judge of Knox county, in the republican primary to be held March 21, 1918.

Mr. Duncan, whose home is and has been at Concord for the past twenty-five years, is the only rural candidate for the office of county judge. He solicits the support and vote of every republican in the primary. He served in the county court for eight years and for several years on the finance committee of this court, and is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the office to which he aspires.

STAUBS THEATRE

UNION OPERATORS

Monday November 28

MATINEE & NIGHT

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF

TIM MURPHY

And A New York Cast In

PALS FIRST

Lee Wilson Dodd's Musical
Comedy Sensation

Wednesday November 28

Matinee and Night

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

A New Musical Delight

HAVE A HEART

WITH PRETTY GIRLS AND TINKLING TUNES

IT WINS ALL HEARTS

The Musical Sensation Of The Season

Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton G. P. Woodhouse

Music by Jerome Kern

REVOCATION OF EXEMPTIONS AND DISCHARGES

OFFICIAL SEAL GIVEN TO FIVE CLASSES IN WHICH DRAFTES ARE DIVIDED.

Married Men as Such Are Not Exempted, But Are Placed Far Down in List of Eligibles—More Than 2,000,000 Expected in First Lot.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—The questionnaire sent to all of the drafted men contains the following notice:

Section 4. Revocation of exemption and discharge.

All exemptions and discharges made prior to the date of these rules and regulations, and all certificates in evidence thereof, are hereby revoked, and all such certificates heretofore issued shall have no further validity.

Washington.—The five classes into which 9,000,000 men registered for military duty—and those who are registered hereafter—are divided and the order in which they will be called for service were announced officially in the Provost Marshal General's questionnaire, which every registered man must fill out and file. The order shows some change from the tentative draft published some time ago. Contrary to some published reports it does not exempt married men as a class but it does place married men with dependent wives and children far down on the list of liables. In fact, the questionnaire indicates that only men of the first class will be called to the colors, except in the gravest emergency.

SHARPEST CRISIS OF CAREER

Parliament May Voice Lack of Confidence And Force Lloyd George To Give Up Office.

London.—Premier Lloyd George, on his return from his hurried trip to consult and hearten Great Britain's ally Italy, found himself face to face with the sharpest crisis of his career as Prime Minister. The crisis is one which may result possibly in a vote of lack of confidence by Parliament, which would be followed automatically by his resignation. No action taken by any British Government since the beginning of the war has caused such a maelstrom of criticism, speculation and symptoms of uneasiness as the announcement of the formation of an International War Council, composed of Cabinet Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, with a Military Committee representing the three nations which later is to be in constant session at Versailles.

LICENSING OF DEALERS IN FOOD WILL BE ENFORCED

Croton Issues Statement of Law's Application to Those Doing Business in Excess of \$100,000.

Columbus, O.—A statement was issued by State Food Administrator Fred C. Croton explaining the licensing section of the food control bill which applies to all dealers in food stuffs doing an annual business in excess of \$100,000. The licensee, it was said, are issued by the Food Administration in Washington, but the Federal Food Administrators in the states will aid in the enforcement of the licensing system. The statement as to the work and purposes of the law follows:

"1. To limit the prices charged by every licensee to a reasonable amount over expenses and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

"2. To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a way and with as little delay as practicable from producer to consumer.

"3. To limit as far as practicable contract for future delivery and dealings in future contracts.

"The law does not charge methods of business heretofore customary—except to prevent buying foodstuffs for the future to such an extent as tends to create higher and artificial prices for such products.

"The statute also provides means by which merchants in these commodities who do less than \$100,000 of such business annually will be brought to conform to the same methods and restraints as those who are required to obtain a license to continue their business."

Two French Ships Sunk.

Paris.—The loss to French shipping through mines or submarines for the week ending November 11 was two vessels over 1,000 tons and no vessels under that tonnage. Four unsuccessful attacks were made by submarines.

50,000,000 Tons of Coal Short.

Washington.—The 1917 coal shortage is put at 50,000,000 tons in estimates completed by the Fuel Administration. Although production of bituminous and anthracite together has jumped 50,000,000 tons consumption, it is declared, has increased at least 100,000,000 tons. Immediate measures to meet the situation, planned by Fuel Administrator Garfield, include curtailment of shipments to nonessential industries, priority orders designed to increase the car supply and a campaign for coal conservation.

Send us your job printing. We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

BRITISH MINERS' WAGES RAISED

Fuel Comptroller of United Kingdom Handed Difficult Situation Well.

WORK NOT INTERFERED WITH

Coal Output Continued at Normal During Negotiations—Men Finally Get Flat Increase, With Understanding That Prices to Consumers Are Not to Be Raised.

By OSCAR E. HEWITT.

The urgent need of coal in Italy with which to manufacture ammunition—the lack of which the Italian commission in this country says is largely responsible for the recent reverses—directs attention to the supplies in this country and Great Britain.

The fuel comptroller of the United Kingdom has boosted within thirty days the wages of the miners about 15 per cent, and it is expected in Washington that the output will be increased a little. It is estimated that the wage increase will mean an outlay of approximately \$100,000,000 annually.

In view of the recent strike in Illinois and other mines to get a wage increase, the negotiations in London supply an example of how the miners' and operators' income may be maintained and the country served in a peaceable settlement of a labor dispute.

During the dickerings coal was mined as usual. The miners wanted a flat increase. The comptroller offered an increase, subject to future adjustment, according to changing conditions. One of these was that if the cost of living should go down, the wages of the miners should be lowered. The miners stood out and the comptroller granted a flat increase, although not as much as the men had requested.

A little later other mine workers—such as enginemen, stokers, surface workers and colliery firemen—were given an increase. Altogether it is estimated that 90,000 men got a boost in pay.

At the beginning the miners asserted they would not tolerate any additional mining cost being thrown upon the consumers of coal. They had the impression that at the prices charged the mine operators were making sufficient profits to pay an increase of 25 per cent in wages to the miners.

The coal comptroller offered to give the miners an increase of 25 cents to all persons over eighteen years of age and 12½ cents a day to boys under that age. This was declined with thanks. That was the net result of the first two weeks' work.

The coal comptroller raised his offer to 31 cents a day for those over eighteen years of age and 15 cents for those below.

This second offer was turned down by the miners. They did not want any provisos attached. The next day the coal comptroller offered 37½ cents a day increase for workers over sixteen years old and eighteen cents for those under that age. That was accepted. The comptroller pointed out to the miners that in certain sections there were not sufficient workmen to operate mines to their full capacity and he desired to shift the miners about to increase production. This suggestion was referred to the local unions for consideration and report, and while the details have not been sent to this country, it has been stated that a satisfactory plan of increasing production has been worked out.

With the miners out of the way other colliery workers presented their request and were offered 31 and 15 cents a day increase, according to the age dividing line. Within five days an agreement was reached by which these workers obtained 37½ cents a day for all over sixteen years and 18 cents for the others.

Britain's Labor Exchanges.

The British system of labor exchanges was established in 1909 for the purpose of increasing and improving means of communication between employers seeking work people and work people seeking employment. There were in January, 1916, 390 labor exchanges controlled by divisional offices or clearing houses and co-ordinated with a central clearing house in London, the entire cost being borne by the government.

In 1915 these labor exchanges received 8,186,137 applications (2,326,803 individual applicants), registered 1,797,646 vacancies, placed 1,058,336 persons in employment and filled 1,308,137 vacancies.

The labor exchanges have in a measure reduced the amount of casual labor. They have also exercised on public opinion and through it on the enterprise of municipalities and other public authorities and on big corporations an influence in the direction of reducing seasonal employment.

Britain Needs Women Workers.

There are now 700,000 women employed on munitions work in Great Britain, as against 140,000 in 1915. The number of men employed shows an increase during the same period of 66.6 per cent. The war office is calling for about 12,000 women a month for service at home and abroad, many being especially wanted in the aerodromes and airplane repair shops.

Send us your job printing. We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY

It is said that one of the chief causes of the high cost of living is the tendency to live up to our incomes—to lay nothing aside for the rainy day—to make no effort to accumulate money and thus provide a source of income for the future.

Let us encourage you to add an amount however small to the balance in your Holston Savings Account each month, not in a half hearted, haphazard way, but steadily regularly and systematically.

We pay 4 per cent on Savings Accounts.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to authority in me vested by that certain trust deed dated October 10, 1911, and registered in trust book 141 at page 240, I will, on November 30th, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the court house at Knoxville, Tenn., sell at public outcry and for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder, the following described premises, to-wit:

Those four certain tracts of land all situated in the old third civil district now the 13th civil district of Knox county, Tennessee and described as follows:

1st. Beginning at the center of a stone arch, where the E. T. Va. & Ga. now So. R. R., crosses Douglas Creek; thence S. 58 1-2, E. 15 3-8 poles to the bank of the Holston river, thence down the north bank of said river as it meanders, to the corner of lot No. 3; thence with the division line between lots No. 2 and No. 3 N. 5 E. 1342 feet to the center of the railroad; thence down the railroad 1300 feet to a stake, corner of lots No. 2 and No. 3; thence N. 31 degrees, 10' W. 2629 feet to the center of Rutledge pike thence with the pike to Douglas Creek to a persimmon on the east bank of said creek; thence N. 56, E. 3 poles and 18 links to a stone; thence S. 38, E. 4 poles to a stake; thence S. 41 2-3, E. 42 poles to a stake; thence S. 62 1-2, E. 16 poles to a stake; thence S. 86 1-2, E. 18 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 56, E. 10 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S. 44, E. 15 poles and 15 links to a stake; thence S. 56, W. 27 1-3 poles to a cedar; thence S. 23 1-2, E. 20 poles to a stake; thence N. 56 1-2, W. 17 poles to a stake; thence N. 82 1-4, E. 21 poles and 18 links to a stake; thence S. 82, E. 31 poles to a stake; thence S. 47 1-2, E. 15 poles to a stake; thence S. 45, E. 42 poles to a stake; thence S. 64, E. 6 poles to a stone; thence S. 22, W. 12 poles, 10 links to a stake; thence S. 25 1-2, W. 9 poles and 20 links to the beginning, containing 171 3-4 acres more or less.

2nd. Beginning at a corner on the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. (now So. Ry.) running 23 E. 12 poles and 21 links to a stake on the east side of a water race; thence N. 78 1-2, E. 4 poles and 5 links to a post oak; thence N. 19, E. 15 poles and 3 links to a stake and locust; thence N. 23, E. 21 poles and 19 links to a poplar tree; thence N. 30 3-4, W. 34 poles and 8 links to a stake; thence S. 49 deg. 25 min. W. 58 poles to a stone in the public road; thence with same S. 44 1-4, E. 46 poles and 22 links to a stone and cedar west of the store house; thence S. 59 3-4, E. 7 poles and 6 links to the beginning, containing 15 acres more or less.

3rd. Beginning at a large B. O. on the west side of the public road, Allison's corner; thence with Allison's along the road N. 44 1-2 deg. 608 feet to a post oak on the west side of the road; thence N. 59 1-2 deg. E. 640 feet to a pine; thence north 527, E. 125 feet to a stake; a cedar in Strong's line; thence with Strong's line, S. 26 deg. 10 min. E. 1175 feet to a stake; thence S. 30 3-4 deg. E. 61 feet to a stake; George Cardwell's corner; thence with said Geo. Cardwell's line S. 49 deg. 25 min. W. 945 feet to a stone in the center of the road; thence up the road with its meanders to the beginning, containing 38 acres.

4th. Beginning at a red oak on the east side of the creek and near the road leading to the depot and on the Balay's line; thence across the creek S. 33 deg. 30 min. W. 21 poles to a stake; thence S. 54 deg. 30 min. W. 17 poles to a stake; thence N. 24 deg. 45 min. W. 20 poles to a cedar; thence across the creek N. 59 deg. 30 min. E. 28 poles to a stake and pointers on Balay's line and on the road leading to the depot; thence along said line and road S. 45 deg. E. 27 poles to the beginning, containing 4 acres more or less.

Said sale is made because of default in the payment of the debt secured by said trust deed and upon demand of the owner of said debt.

This November 2, 1917.

R. H. SANSOM, Trustee.

Nov. 3-10-17-24-1917

TO JOHN HICKS

Nancy Hicks, vs. John Hicks State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16599 In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that defendant John Hicks is a non-resident of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Jan. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken or confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This

notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four consecutive weeks.

This 10th day of November 1917 J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. CHAS. M. ROBERTS, Sol. Nov. 10 17 24 Dec 1 1917

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE TO JAMES COLUMBUS HOUSER

Simon House et al., vs. Minnie Mikels, et al.

State of Tennessee, In the County Court of Knox County. No 5016

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant James Columbus Houser is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in Knoxville, Tenn., notifying said non-resident to appear before the County Court, at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the 4th Monday of Dec. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 9th day of November 1917 JESSE L. HENSON, County Court Clerk.

S. O. HOUSTON Sol. Nov 10-17-24, Dec. 1 1917

Labor Suffrage in the East.

Woman suffragists in New York and Massachusetts have lately placed a new emphasis on "labor suffrage."

In these industrial states the importance of the workingman's vote is now fully realized by suffrage leaders. From time immemorial federations of labor have endorsed woman suffrage. But women have found to their sorrow that while leaders of unions "vote right" as a rule the rank and file of labor men have been "skittish" on this issue.

There is ample explanation of this state of things. The women until very recently have paid little attention to the workingman's wife and daughter in making up their executive boards and committees for suffrage work. The first awakening came to these women when they organized the great suffrage parades and numbers of marchers were needed. They then appealed to workingwomen to join in the processions. Next trade union girls were asked to serve as paid organizers and speakers for suffrage "drives." Finally, after bitter experiences in defeat at the polls by the votes of workmen, the women woke up to the fact that workers are the bulk of the population and are worth consulting when a question of democracy arises.

Well-known labor leaders, both men and women, are now serving woman suffrage devotedly as organizers and speakers. For the New York campaign this autumn trade union women have been drafted for the work of the industrial department from all over the country. In Massachusetts a new industrial department has been launched.

Urging Health Insurance.

Labor federations among the allies in Europe have urged the immediate adoption of workmen's health insurance in the United States. At the conference in Leeds, England, to formulate minimum standards for labor to be incorporated in the peace treaties at the end of the war, the United States bureau of labor statistics reports, the following resolution was adopted:

"Countries which have not yet enacted insurance laws regarding sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment should pledge themselves to do so within the shortest period."

The delegates to this conference represented the trade union federations of England, Italy, Belgium and France.

Foreign Women Get Good Wages.

Industrial changes occurring in the lives of French and Russian women through war conditions are described in letters from secretaries of the Young Woman's Christian association made public by the war work council of the organization.

Writing from France, Miss Mary A. Dingham says: "The women are earning better wages than formerly, perhaps as much as eight or ten francs a day. Some of them have taken part in strikes and these things have counted against them."

Miss Elizabeth Boles wrote from Petrograd of the difficulties of starting canteen work under revolutionary conditions. The women have an eight hour working day and wages are high.